

MAMEDOVA, M.; DVORNIKOVA, R.M.; YEGOROVA, N.A.

External secretory function of the pancreas in hypertension.
Zdrav. Turk. 8 no.1:14-16 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent
G.K. Khodzhakuliyev) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

DVORNIKOVA, T. P., TIKHVINSKAYA, T. M., VASILYEVA, L. A., ARASIMOVICH, V. V.,
and SHIFRINA, KH. B. (USSR)

"Role of Polysaccharides in Storage and Processing of Fruits."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

DVORNIKOVA, YE, I.

Pokhil, A. I. and Dvornikova, Ye. I. "Further investigation of the biological causal agent of rye bacillosis of swine," Nauch. trudy (Ukr. in-t eksperim. veterinarii), Vol. XIV, 1946, p. 143-52 - Bibliog: 8 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

DVORNIKOVA, Yu. P.

Determination of the absorptive capacity of the small intestine
in chronic enterocolitis by the method of radioactive tracers.
Trudy TSIU 77:108-113 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gastroenterologii i dietoterapii (zav.- prof. V.K.
Men'shikov) i kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav.- prof.
V.K. Modestov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.

DVORNITSKIY, G.S.

Calibration of twisted thread. Tekst.prom. 16 no.5:19-21 My '56.
(Thread) (MLRA 9:8)

Dvornitskiy, G.S.

MAZOV, Yu.A.; DVORNITSKIY, G.S.

Effect of tightness of rayon packages on the rewinding process.
Tekst.prom.17 no.2:15-17 F '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Rayon spinning)

DVORNITSKIY, Georgiy Stepanovich. Prinimeli uchastiye: DEMINA, N.V.,
inzh.; TALYZIN, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAZOV, Yu.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk. CHINCHIRADZE, I.G., retsenzent; VESNOVSKIY, V.D.,
retsenzent; ORLOVA, L.A., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A.G., red.;
MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Twisting and rewinding of silk in the manufacture of synthetic
fibers] Kruchenie i peremotka shelka v proizvodstve khimi-
chaskikh volokon. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po
legkoi promyshl., 1959. 189 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Rayon) (Textile machinery)

KATORZHNOV, N.D.; PROKOF'YEVA, A.S.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.; SHISHKIN, P.M.
DVORNITSKIY, G.S.; NOVIKOV, N.A.

Technological layout for the continuous production line of capron
staple fiber. Khim.volok. no.3:11-15 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut isskusstvennogo
volokna (VNIIV).

(Nylon)

DVORNY, Frantisek

New methods for solution of the problems of the management
of water resources. Vodni hosp 13 no.12:443 '63.

1. Sdruzeni Severoceskyh hnedomelnych dolu, Most.

DVORNY, Frantisek

Displacement of a digging-wheel excavator at 35 km distance.
Uhli 6 no.6:219-221 Je '64.

1. Sdruzeni Severoceskyh hnedouhelnych dolu, Most.

DVORNYAK, B.

Guarding the interests of industry. Mor. flot 23 no.9:6-8
S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta partiyno-gosudarstvennogo kontrolya
morskogo transporta g. Vladivostoka.

DVORNYAK, Z.A.

New models of theater bent-wood chairs. Bum. i der. prom.
no.2:24-25 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

DVORNYAK, Z.A.

Proposals of efficiency promoters in the enterprises of the
Lvov Furniture Production Combine. Bum. i der. prom. no.3:
41-44 JI-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BELYAKOVA, Ye.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: DVORNYAKOVA, A.S.; BARANOVA, V.T.

Method of processing ilmenite concentrates for the production
of titanium dioxide. Titan i ego splavy no.5:289-294 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Ilmenite)

(Titanium oxide)

DVORNIY, G.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

KM-25 potato washer. Trudy TSNIIKPP no.2:78-85 '55. (MLRA 10:1)
(Washing machines) (Potatoes)

VAYNSHTEYN, D.M., inzh.; DVOROKOVSKIY, G.I., inzh.; MAKIN, N.P., inzh.

Using polyethylene pipes for automatic control systems. Mont.1
spets.rab. v stroi. 24 no.12:11-12 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Pipe, Plastic) (Automatic control)

KIKHTENKO, V.A.; KHLEBNIKOV, Yu.P.; YEGOROV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DVOROVENKO, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YEGORKINA, L.I., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Cyclone air cleaners for tractors] Traktornye tsiklonnye vozdukhochistiteli; konstruktsiia, raschet, obsluzhivanie i ispytanie. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 150 p.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Tractors--Equipment and supplies) (Air filters)

DVOROV, I.M.

In the Oka flood lands. Priroda 45 no.2:85-87 P '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Oka Valley--Alluvial lands)

DVOROV, I.M.

Discussion on problems of the Caspian Sea. Priroda 46 no.1:111
Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR,
Moskva.
(Caspian Sea)

AUTHOR: ~~Dvorov, I.M.~~ SOV-26-58-11-13/49

TITLE: The Ryazan' Meshchera (Ryazanskaya Meshchera)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 11, pp 71 - 78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This depression lies between the Klyazma and Oka rivers in the center of the European USSR. A detailed description is given of this area's geology, climate, population, agriculture, natural resources, and the recent measures to develop and exploit these resources (soil melioration, swamp drainage, peat excavation, conversion of swamps into pastures or potato fields, and improved husbandry). These points are described in detail for each economic district of the area. Specific figures are quoted. There are 7 photos and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk AN SSSR /Moskva (The Department of Geologo-Geographical Sciences of the AS USSR /Moscow).

1. Geography--Economic aspects 2. USSR--Geography

Card 1/1

DVOROV, I.M.

Origin of the name of the city of Ryazan. Izv. vses. geog. ob-va
92 no.6:526-529 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Ryazan--Name)

DVOROV, I. M.

Cand Geog Sci - (diss) "Ryazan'. Economic-geographic features."
Moscow, 1961. 17 pp; (Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I.
Lenin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 201)

DVOROV, Ivan Mikhaylovich; NOVIKOV, V.M., red.; CHUGUNOV, S.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Ryazan; economic and geographical study] Riazan'; ekonomiko-
geograficheskii ocherk. Riazan', Riazanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1961. 173 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Konsul'tant otdeleniya geologo-geograficheskikh nauk Akademii
nauk SSSR (for Dvorov).
(Ryazan--Economic geography)

DVOROV, I.M., kand. geograf. nauk

Geothermal studies in the U.S.S.R.; second all-Union conference
in Moscow. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.7:103-106 J1 '64

(MIRA 17:8)

DVOROV, Ivan Mikhaylovich; ROZANOV, Yu.A., kand. geol.-miner.
nauk, otv. red.

[Natural resources of Ryazan Province] Prirodnye resursy
Riazanskoi oblasti. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 233 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 14585-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP5029620

SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/65/000/010/0021/0024 30

AUTHOR: Tikhonov, A. N. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Dvorov, I. M.
(Candidate of geographical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of geothermal research in the SSSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 10, 1965, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: earth thermodynamics, underground water, electric power
source

ABSTRACT: The study surveys recent developments in Soviet geothermal research. The Learned Council on Geothermal Research of the Academy of Sciences is studying geothermic field distribution in places subject to direct measurement, development and improvement of techniques and instrumentation used in geothermal readings, deep thermal processes, and economically useful applications of the heat of the earth. The Institute of the Academy of Sciences SSSR is compiling a geothermal map of the entire SSSR. This map gives temperatures close to the top of crystal base. A chart indicating distribution of thermal waters is nearing completion. Geothermal charts ranging between 1.3 to

UDC: 525.21

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L 14585-66

ACC NR: AP5028620

6 km in depth are planned. These charts will plot the temperature changes to a depth of 50-60 kilometers. The Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt is developing electrical means for measuring heat conductivity directly without bringing samples up to the surface. Magnetic tellurium probes offer some prospect of determining electrical conductivity and temperature at depths of hundreds of kilometers. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Refrigeration Machine Building and the Institute of Heat Physics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences SSSR have studied thermodynamic cycle employing freon-12 heated above the critical point. The first stage in the development of geothermal energy sources will be the construction of power plants of small kilowatt output at places where other types of energy sources are expensive. It is concluded that the economic effect of using hot springs of various temperature and mineral content must be studied further.

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S/025/60/000/06/06/012

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AUTHOR: Dvorov, I.N.

TITLE: Hot Breath of the Earth

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1960, No. 6, pp 17 - 22

TEXT: Soviet scientists are working on geothermic station projects. A map (on insert sheet) shows where in the USSR hot ground waters come closest to the surface (red), less close (pink) and are absent at all (grey). A drawing on same sheet shows the principle design of a geothermic station. The first experimental station is being built at the southern end of the peninsula of Kamchatka on the Pauzhetka River. The Kurile Islands and Kamchatka with their 200 volcanos are particularly rich with hot water and steam and there are geysers. Two of the water wells drilled on the prospected station site are gushing water with 150°C temperature measured at the mouth. Difficulties are caused by corrosive matters contained in the water: carbon monoxide, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen, boric acid and others. By rough estimation, the Pauzhetka springs will produce at least 50 tons annually of boric acid alone, and Kamchatka may become a raw material base for the chemical industry. Waste water and steam of the station may be used for heating

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Hot Breath of the Earth

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and hot water supply in a fish products factory there and the station workers' settlement, as well as for hothouses. A heating system for Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke is planned to be fed from the Paratun and Nachikin hot springs. Particularly important is the use of hot ground waters for Chukotka, the Okhotskoye Sea shores, Magadan, West Siberia and the North Urals. Hot geysers are coming out from under thick permafrost layers, having 90°C temperature. There are two balneologic health resorts: Talaya and Kul'dur, the latter near Khabarovsk. In the European USSR, hot steam and gas were found near Ufa, where the temperature at a 100 m depth is 360°C; there is much steam and hot water in the oil field regions; the Caucasus is explored best and is promising because of its many prospecting drillings for oil which gave hot water: there are hundreds of such wells around Stavropol', in the Rioni lowland and in the Ararat valley. Valuable substances are contained in the water of many wells. In Dagestan hot springs are everywhere, predominantly in the North along the Caspian sea; more than 60 wells around Makhachkala spout hot water at a rate of over 50 thousand cubic meters each per day. The water is here 60-65°C warm and it is estimated that at a depth of 2,500-3,000 m the temperature is about 150°C. Three only of the Makhachkala wells are used for balneologic purposes and for the town needs, and they are not even fully utilized, though the water contains sulfate, hydrocarbonate and sodium and

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Hot Breath of the Earth

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is medicine for intestinal disorders, liver diseases and metabolic diseases. Dagestanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Dagestan Branch of the AS USSR) working since 1949 on the hot water utilization problem and located in Makhachkala is heated from a well. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem (Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems), the Dagestan Branch of the AS mentioned and Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Teploelektroproyekt" (All-Union State Project Institute "Heat-Electricity Project") are jointly considering an experimental geothermal electric power plant. It is planned to drill a 3,000-m deep well to obtain a gusher with high pressure and temperature. Hot ground water will be used soon extensively in the Caucasus for growing vegetables in winter. Another application is for washing wool, which is important for cattle breeding mountain regions of the Caucasus and Central Asia. Water of many hot springs is alkaline and very good for wool. The Laboratory of Hydrogeologic Problems of AS USSR revealed the possibilities for practical use of hot ground waters; soon, more than 60 towns and more than 100 agricultural areas will be heated by it. These include Tbilisi, Tashkent, Yerevan, Alma-Ata, Groznyy. Soon, 50% of buildings in Groznyy will be heated by ground water. There are 2 drawings and 6 photographs.

Card 3/3

DVOROVENKO, D. (g.Kemerovo); PINSKER, R. (g.Kemerovo)

Four thousand suggestions. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 3
no.2:30 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya zavkoma Kemerovskogo ordena
Lenina azotno-tukovogo zavoda (for Dvorozenko). 2. Starshiy
tekhnicheskiy inspektor Oblsovproma (for Pinsker).
(Fertilizer industry--Hygienic aspects)

DVCROVENKO, G. P., Engineer

"Investigation of a Centrifugal Dust Separator of Hemispherical Form."
Sub 19 Oct 51, Moscow Inst for the Mechanization and Electrification
of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

DVOROVENKO, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOVITSKIY, I.V.

Testing tractor air filters. Avt.trakt.prom. no.4:6-9 Ap '55.
(MLRA 8:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'-
skogo khozyaystva, Khar'skovskiy traktorosbornochnyy zavod.
(Tractors--Engines) (Air filters--Testing)

DVOROVENKO, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SANDOMIRSKIY, M.G., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dotsent; PELEPEYCHENKO, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating ventilators of low-powered air-cooled engines.

Nauch. zap. KHIMSKH no.11 Fak. mekh. sel'khoz. 1:99-108 '58.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Tractors--Engines--Cooling)

DVOROVENKO, G.P.; CHERNOVOLOT, K.D.; DUBROVSKIY, V.A., red.; GUREVICH,
M.M., tekhn. red.

[Collected problems in the theory of tractors and motortrucks]
Zadachnik po teorii traktora i avtomobilia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 111 p.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Tractors)

(Motortrucks)

NASTENKO, Nikolay Nikolayevich; BOROSHOK, Lev Abramovich;
DVOROVENKO, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GOLOVIN,
D.D., retsenzent; PILIPENKO, Yu.P., inzh., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Automation of production processes in agriculture] Avtoma-
tizatsia proizvodstvennykh protsessov v sel'skom khoziai-
stve. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Automation) (Agricultural machinery)

DVOROVENKO, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNOVOLOT, K.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

"Fundamentals of the theory of tractors and automobiles" by
[doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.] D.A. Chudakov. Reviewed by G.P.
Dvorovento, K.D. Chernovolot. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz.
21 no.1:63-64 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Tractors) (Motor vehicles)
(Chudakov, D.A.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411630009-7"

L 08320-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AR6033782 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/D097/D097

47

AUTHOR: Dvorovenko, N. I.; Sechkarev, A. V.

TITLE: High-Intensity light source for obtaining Raman scattering spectra

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7D779

REF SOURCE: Sb. optich. issled. molekulyarn. dvizheniya i mezhmolekul-yarn. vzaimodeystviya v zhidkostyakh i rastvorakh. Tashkent, Nauka, 1965, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: raman scattering, light source, raman spectroscopy, dewar vessel

ABSTRACT: A light source was constructed with efficiency greater by one order than that of the PRK in the PS-44, and with a background weaker than that of the DRS-600 lamp. The light source is a water-cooled spiral lamp. A Dewar vessel inside the spiral makes operation possible within the 190--350C range. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1 nst

ACC NR: AR6035043

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/D043/D044

AUTHOR: Sechkarev, A. V.; Dvorovento, N. I.

TITLE: The position and width of bands of vibrational spectra of some organo-halide compounds and the effect on them of intermolecular interaction in pure fluids

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8D321

REF SOURCE: Sb. Optich. issled. molekulyarn. dvizheniya i mezhmolekulyarn. vzaimodeystv. v zhidkostyakh i rastvorakh. Tashkent, Nauka, 1965, 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: vibration spectrum, halide, hydrogen bonding, dipole interaction, parameter, intermolecular force

ABSTRACT: The factors have been analyzed which influence the position of the maxima and the width of Raman lines of organic fluids which contain the carbon-halide polar group, but which do not have hydrogen bonds. The dependence of the frequency shift on temperature was measured. Calculation of the position and line widening due to dipole interaction is in agreement with the experimental values of these parameters. Best agreement with the experiment for not very large

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ACC NR: AR6035043

molecules is obtained by simultaneous calculation of dipole and Brownian widening. The results indicate that the intermolecular dipole-dipole force substantially affects the parameters of the vibrational spectra of polar compounds in the liquid state. Ye. Glazunov. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/

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24(7)

SOV/48-23-1-31/36

AUTHOR:

Dvorovenko, V. K.

TITLE:

The Decrease of the Phosphorescence of Cement- and Organo-
acid Phosphors (Zatukhaniye fosforestsentsii tsementnykh i
organooksidnykh fosforov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, .
Vol 23, Nr 1, pp 139 - 141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Cement phosphors have as yet not formed the object of
intense research. Sveshnikov and Petrov (Ref 1) obtained
for the decrease of the phosphorescence of phenanthrene in
cement a straight line with hardly noticeable discontinuities,
and Yastrebov (Ref 2) obtained a smooth curve which was ex-
plained by the author as exponential luminescence. Travnick
(Ref 3) pointed out the dependence of the intensity and
duration of phosphorescence on the thermal treatment of the
luminophores. The structural variation of the phosphoric
basic substance and of the bond of the activator molecules
by various forms of thermal treatment may exercise an
essential influence on the kinetics of the emission of the
total light accumulated in the phosphorus. It was for the

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purpose of supplying answers to these questions that the decrease of the phosphorescence of cement- and organoacid luminophores was investigated. Investigations were carried out in two directions. 1) The decrease of the phosphorescence of cement phosphors with terephthalic acid as activator in a variation of the methods of producing the preparations and of the conditions of excitation. 2) The decrease of the phosphorescence of elements of 12 other activators (8 aromatic acids, 2 phenols, carbazoles, phenanthrenes). 3) Experiments carried out for the purpose of simplifying basic composition showed the possibility of obtaining luminophores by the introduction of the activators to be investigated into the acids of Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba. The decrease was also investigated. The decrease of phosphorescence was investigated at the temperatures of 90, 72, 51, 26 and 18°C at various intensities of the exciting light. Activator concentration was varied from $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ g/g. Figure: Terephthalic acid in MgOCl with variation of thermal treatment at 60, 80, 110 and at 130°, this temperature being maintained for a duration of 5-10 minutes to 14 hours. It was found that the decrease of

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phosphorescence cannot be expressed by an exponential law. The initial stage of luminescence decreases much more rapidly than the further stage. In the case of a variation of temperature, activator concentration, and of the intensity of the exciting light, the decrease constant in the further stages of decrease is much more stable than in the initial stage. A decrease of the intensity and sum of light was observed in transition from one basic substance to another in the following order: $MgOCl$, MgO , CaO , BaO . Also the rate of decrease diminishes in the same order (Table). By longer annealing of the preparation it is possible that, as a result of dehydration, an additional phosphorescence with long periods of decrease (by recombination) may occur. The author finally thanks B. A. Pyatnitskiy for supervising work, and V. L. Levshin and A. N. Terenin for their advice. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

DVOROVENKO, V. K., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Research into the non-exponential extinguishment of the phosphorescence of cement and organo-oxide luminophores." Odessa, 1960. 11 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Odessa State Univ im I. I. Mechnikov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 23-60, 121)

20967

S/058/61/000/004/011/042
A001/A101

24.3500 (1137,1138,1153,1395)

AUTHOR: Dvorovento, V.K.

TITLE: Organic oxide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 4, 1961, 203, abstract 4V382
("Nauchn. zap. Fiz.-matem. fak. Odessk. gos. ped. in-t", 1958, v
22, no 1, 43 - 46)

TEXT: Organic phosphors known up to the present are usually complicated in manufacture, decompose rapidly under the action of recrystallization, oxidation or hydration, and call for thermal treatment which, in some cases, leads to sublimation or decomposition of organic activators. The author describes a method of preparing a new group of organic phosphors based on oxides MgO, CaO, SrO and BaO which are, to a considerable degree, free of the mentioned drawbacks. The following substances can serve as activators: phenanthrene, carbazole, n-aminobenzoic, anthranilic, sulfanilic, salicylic, and some other organic acids. Concentration of activators may vary within a wide range. Duration of phosphorescence of the phosphors in most cases does not exceed 1 min and, under equal other

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Organic oxide phosphors

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A001/A101

conditions, decreases with an increase in molecular weight of the oxide being the base of the organic phosphor. At temperatures above 100°C phosphorescence disappears, cooling down to -183°C results in brightness growth and increase of after-glow duration.

V. Arkhangel'skaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/185/61/006/006/010/030
D299/D304

AUTHOR: Dvorovenko, V.K.

TITLE: Peculiar features of cement-luminophor phosphorescence

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961,
768 - 769

TEXT: It is shown that moisture has an important effect on the phosphorescence of organically activated luminophors with a magnesium- and calcium oxide base. In an earlier work by the author, it was shown that the phosphorescence characteristics change as a function of the position of the cation of the luminophor base in the periodic table. In the experiments considered in the present article, the preparations were dehydrated as much as possible, so as to remove the specific influence of moisture on the phosphorescence of organic molecules. Prolonged heat treatment of the luminophors at temperatures of 130 - 200°C, did not lead to complete dehydration. A figure shows the phosphorescence-decay for phthalic acid. The measurements were conducted at room temperature by means of a phosphoroscope. ✓
Card 1/2

Peculiar features of cement- ...

S/185/61/006/006/010/030
D299/D304

phoroscope. The activator concentration was $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ g/g. The preparations were simultaneously weighed. The results of the experiment are listed in a table. It shows that the preparations which contained alcohol were completely dehydrated. The dehydration leads to a sharp drop in brightness and light- sum of the phosphorescence. Simultaneously, the character of the decay of excitation changes considerably: The rate of quenching decreases and the difference is levelled between the quenching constant of the early phosphorescence and of the late phosphorescence stages. Thereby, no appreciable change was noted in the spectral composition of phosphorescence. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Odes'kyy derzhavnyy pedahohichnyy instytut im. K.D. Ushyns'koho (Odessa State Pedagogical Institute im. K.D. Ushyns'ky)

Card 2/2

DVOROVENKO, V.K.

Phosphorescence of magnesian cement, Nauch. zap. Od ned. inst.
25 no.2:81-82 '61.

Phosphorescence of cement luminophors prepared without thermal
treatment. Ibid.:83-85

(MIRA 18:2)

L 10642-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/ENP(f)/ENP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/ETC(m) WW/EM

ACC NR: AT6001026

SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/247/0094/1098

AUTHOR: Dvoretzkiy, K. P.; Nevinskiy, V. V.; Shchedrov, V. B.

ORG: Leningrad Politechnic Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) ²⁸₂₇ B+1

TITLE: A similarity method for the design of the radial stage of a centripetal turbine

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 247, 1965, Turbomashiny (Turbomachines), 94-98

TOPIC TAGS: centripetal turbine, radial stage, design method, similarity method

ABSTRACT: The proposed similarity method for determining optimum parameters of the radial stage of a centripetal turbine is based on mathematical treatment of experimental data obtained from a series of similar model turbines. The power N , the gas flow rate G , and the efficiency η of a turbine are the functions of the following parameters:

$$N = f(p_0, p_1, T_0, R, k, u_1, v, x_0);$$

$$G = f(p_0, p_1, T_0, R, k, u_1, v, x_0);$$

$$\eta = f(p_0, p_1, T_0, R, k, u_1, v, x_0);$$

Card 1/1

L- 10642-66

ACC NR: AT6001026

where p_0 and T_0 are the total pressure and gas temperature in front of the nozzle; p_2 is the static pressure behind the rotor; u_1 , the circumferential velocity; ν , the kinematic viscosity; k , adiabatic expansion index; R , the gas constant; and x_1 includes a series of design parameters such as the rotor diameter D_1 , rotor blade width b , and others given in Fig. 1. Introducing dimensionless parameters, we get:

$$\bar{N} = \frac{NRT_0}{D_1^2 u_1^3 \rho_0}; \quad \bar{G} = \frac{GRT_0}{D_1^2 u_1 \rho_0}; \quad Re_r = \frac{u_1 D_1}{\nu}; \quad \eta; \quad k;$$

$$\chi = \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{\frac{2k}{k-1} RT_0 \left(1 - \sigma^{-\frac{k-1}{k}}\right)}}; \quad \sigma = \frac{p_2}{p_0}; \quad \bar{x}_1.$$

Taking into account the effect of the nozzle angle α_1 , the relative width of the rotor blade $\tau = b/D_1$, the ratio of the rotor-exit cross section area to the rotor inlet cross section area κ , and the blade twist angle β_2 , then the following parameters have to be determined experimentally:

$$\eta = f(\tau, \alpha_1, \kappa, \beta_2, \chi, \sigma);$$

$$G = f(\tau, \alpha_1, \kappa, \beta_2, \chi, \sigma);$$

$$N = f(\tau, \alpha_1, \kappa, \beta_2, \chi, \sigma).$$

Based on experimental studies of the performance characteristics of 27 radial centrifugal turbines of the same type at various values of τ , α_1 , and κ , and constant

Card 2/4

L 10642-66

ACC NR: AT6001026

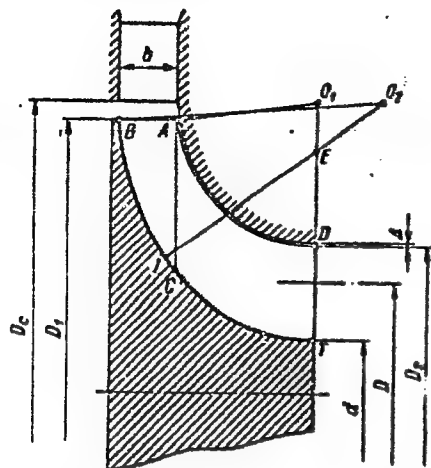


Fig. 1. Rotor profile diagram

$z_k = 16$, $D_1 = 160$ mm, $\beta_{2k} = 63^\circ$, and

$$\frac{d}{D_1} = 0.275; \frac{D_c}{D_1} = 1.1; \frac{\Delta}{D_1} = 3.13 \cdot 10^{-3},$$

graphs of the optimum relationship between various parameters of the turbine stages were obtained which are to be used in the design of this type of turbine. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[PS]

Card 3/4

L-10642-66

ACC NR: AT6001026

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4/69

HW
Card 4/4

L 10773-66 EWP(f)/T-2/ETC(m) MW

ACC NR: AT6001027

SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/247/0099/0102

AUTHOR: Dvoretzkiy, K. P.; Nevinskiy, V. V.; Shchedrov, V. B.

ORG: Leningrad politechnic institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Energy loss in the rotor of a centripetal turbine

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 247, 1965. Turbomashiny (Turbomachines), 99-102

TOPIC TAGS: energy loss calculation, centripetal turbine, turbine rotor, turbine

ABSTRACT: The energy loss in a turbine rotor is usually characterized by the velocity coefficient ψ obtained from the relationship $w_2 = \psi w_{2m}$, where w_2 and w_{2m} are the real and theoretical relative velocities in the exit cross section of the rotor. While in an axial-flow turbine $1 - \psi^2$ represents the energy losses in the rotor, in the case of a radial turbine, such a loss is not represented by $1 - \psi^2$ if ψ is calculated by the above equation. Therefore, the following expression is suggested for determining ψ :

$$\psi = \frac{\sqrt{\psi^2(2\Delta i_k + w_1^2) - u_1^2 + u_2^2}}{u_2}$$

where Δi_k is the enthalpy drop in the rotor and u_2 is the circumferential velocity in the exit cross section. Other designations are given in Fig. 1. Calculated from this

Card 1/3

L 10773-66

ACC NR: AT6001027

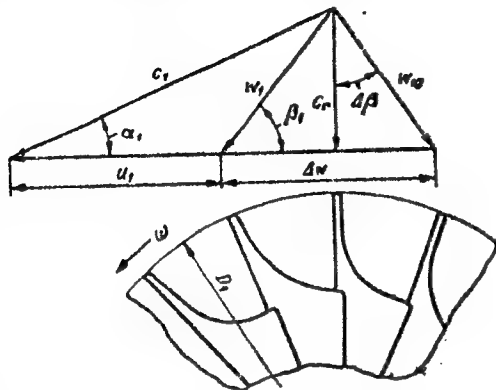


Fig. 1. Kinematic parameters at the inlet cross section of a rotor

expression, $1 - \psi^2$ represents the energy loss in the rotor of a radial turbine. This permits a comparison of the energy losses in both the axial and radial turbine rotors. Considering that $u_1 = \omega D_1'/2$, ψ is determined by the Reynold's number $Re = c_{1r} D_1' \gamma / \nu$ and c_{1u}/u_1 ; the latter parameter is the ratio between the Coriolis and the centrifugal forces. This parameter is considered to be both a kinematic characteristic of the performance of a turbine stage and a dynamic factor which affects the flow of gas in a rotor. The energy losses in a radial turbine rotor with an impact flow may be

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10773-66

ACC NR: AT6001027

calculated using the maximum energy consumption coefficient by the following expression:

$$\frac{\psi^2}{\psi_{max}^2} = 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(c_1 \cos \alpha_1 - u_1 + c_1 \lg \Delta \beta)^2}{N_x + \frac{u_1^2}{2}}$$

(see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas.

[PS]

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4/68

BC

Card 3/3

DVORINA, L.A.; PROTASOV, V.S.; GLADYSHEVSKIY, Ye.I.

Scandium monosilicide and its crystalline structure. Izv. AN SSSR.
Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:711-714 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. L'vovskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
Franko i Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR.

DVORINA, L.A.

Some physicochemical properties of rare-earth silicides.
Izv.AN SSSR.Neorg.mat. 1 no.10:1772-1777 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
Submitted July 5, 1965.

DVOROVY, M.A.

Use of thermoelectric generators for feeding cathodic protection installations. Stroi. truboprov. 10 no.9:25-26 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Krasilovskoye rayonnoye upravleniye Kiyevskogo upravleniya magistral'nykh gazoprovodov.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Acoustics - Sound Waves and Oscillations.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 13903

Author : Brdicka, Miroslav; Dvorska, Marketa

Inst : -

Title : Elastic Coupling Between Longitudinal and Transverse
Vibrations of Isotropic Rods.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 4, 508-510

Abstract : A theoretical calculation is made, showing the influence
of the dimensions of the transverse cross section of
round and rectangular rods on the frequency of longitu-
dinal oscillations of these rods. The concept of coef-
ficient of elastic coupling is introduced, and procedure
is given for calculating the values of these coefficients.

Card 1/1

DVORSKY, A.

Endoscopic appearance of the gastric mucosa in duodenal ulcer. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.2:138-142 Mr '61.

1. Ustav pre .vyskum vyzivy ludu v Bratislave, riaditel dr. A. Bucko.

(PEPTIC ULCER diag) (GASTROSCOPY)

DVORSKY, A.; BLAZEK, Z.

Contribution of gastroscopy to an evaluation of the treatment of stomach ulcer. Preliminary study of 178 cases of ventricular ulcer. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.5:279-289 JI '63.

1. Ustav pre vyskum vyzivy ludu v Bratislave, riaditel doc. dr. A. Busko, CSc.

(GASTROSCOPY) (STOMACH ULCER)

DVORSKY E.

Excerpta Medica 3/4 sec 16 Apr 55 Cancer

1492. DVORSKY E. Urol. Odd. Úst. pro. exp. Chir., Praha. Diagnostická cena současně provedené aortografie s pneumoretroperitoneem při nádorech krajiny nadledvinky *The diagnostic value of aortography carried out simultaneously with pneumoretroperitoneum in tumours of the suprarenal region* Rozhl. chir. 1954, 33/7 (353–356) Illus. 5

Report on a case of carcinoma of the pancreas growing into the suprarenal gland.

Niederle – Prague

DVORSKY, Kyril

Perforation of paranephritic abscess into free peritoneal cavity in pregnancy. Rozhl. chir. 35 no.3:176-178 Mar 56.

1. Ústav klinické a experimentální chirurgie, Praha-Krc.

(KIDNEYS, abscess,

paranephritic, perf. into free peritoneal cavity in
pregn. (Cz))

(PERITONEUM, perf.

paranephritic abscess in pregn. (Cz))

(PREGNANCY, compl.

paranephritic abscess perf. into free peritoneal cavity
(Cz))

DVORSKY, E. RECERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/6 Surgery June 57

3203. DVORSKY E. Úst. Klin., Experiment. Chir., Praha. * Sledování dynamiky
vyvodných cest ledviných metodou uretreokymografickou a metodou foto-
registrační. The observation of the dynamics of the urin-
ary tract by the methods of kymography and photo-
registration ROZHL. CHIR. 1956, 35/8 (477-485) Tables 1 illus. 10
Peristalsis in the ureter in normal and pathological conditions is followed in this
way and has proved of value for clinical purposes. The condition is an easy and
sensitive means of registration.

DVORSKY, Evzen; STEPANEK, Pavel

Studies on urological complications in post-traumatic paraplegia.
Rozhl. chir. 38 no.10:700-708 O '59

1. Urologické oddelení Československých státních lázní v Mariánských
lázních přednosta MUDr. E. Dvorský.
(PARAPLEGIA, compl.)
(URINARY TRACT, dis.)

~~DVORSKIY, G.I.~~

Newly built factory in Shakhty. Kozh.--obuv. prom. 5 no.6:5-8
Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Direktor Shakhtinskoy obuvnoy fabriki.
(Shakhty(Rostov Province)—Shoe industry)

DVORSKIY, L.S., inzh.; YAU SHEV, A.M., inzh.

On the manufacture of graphite piston rings. Khim.mashinostr.
no.5:28-30 8-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

35277

Z/039/62/023/004/006/010
D291/D303

9.3280 (1147,1159)

AUTHOR: Dvorsky, Jan. Engineer

TITLE: A 1-kV pulse generator

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 4, 1962, 223-228

TEXT: The article describes in detail a laboratory pulse generator, used by the Physics Institute of Charles University in Prague. The generator produces rectangular pulses with a continuously variable width in three ranges from 0.8 μ s to 1.5 ms, and a continuously variable amplitude of 60-1,000 V in case of negative pulses, and of 200 - 1,000 V in case of positive pulses. The delay of the main pulse after the synchronizing pulse is continuously variable in the range of 0.75 - 280 μ s, synchronizing pulses themselves are positive or negative with a width of 0.5 μ s and an amplitude of 20 V. The repetition rate is adjustable from 0.8 cps to 200 kc. The pulse generator comprises the following elements: (A) The control unit which forms the synchronizing pulses and the signals for triggering the main multivibrator. These pulses can be generated by (a) an

Card 1/3

A 1-kV pulse generator

Z/039/62/023/004/006/010
D291/D303

internal 0.9 - 25 cps oscillator, (b) an external 20 cps - 200 kc oscillator, (c) the 50 cps grid frequency, or (d) a single-shot push button; (B) the main multivibrator and amplifier circuit. The monostable multivibrator is triggered by positive pulses coming from the control unit, and generates rectangular pulses of variable width which are then amplified up to 1,000 v; (C) the built-in impulse voltmeter with two ranges for measuring pulses of both positive and negative polarity; (D) the power source which supplies the generator circuits with stabilized DC of required voltages. The circuits are all equipped with TESLA electron tubes. Individual elements are assembled in four superposed cabinets, each with a control panel and mounted on a common frame which also supports the ventilator for power tube cooling. The top cabinet houses the main multivibrator with the amplifiers and the impulse voltmeter; the second cabinet houses the control elements and the electronic voltage regulators, the third cabinet houses the 250, 400, and 500 V supply; and the bottom cabinet houses the high-voltage supply. The pulse trains of the generator were investigated with a "Křizik T 565" oscilloscope. The operation factor of the pulse generator reaches up to 0.5, the pulse-rise

Card 2/3

A 1-kV pulse generator

Z/039/62/023/004/006/010
D291/D303

time is 0.32 μ s. There are 15 figures and 5 references, 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: G.N. Glasoe - J.V. Lebacqz: Pulse generators. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1948, chapter I.

ASSOCIATION: Fyzikální ústav Karlovy university v Praze (Physics Institute of the Charles University in Prague)

SUBMITTED: January 5, 1962

4

Card 3/3

DVORSKY, Karel; MIROVSKY, Jiri; RIHOVA, Miluse

Incidence of Micrococcus pyogenes and its sensitivity to antibiotics in various collective environments. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.43:1188-1191 26 Oct 56.

1. Mikrobiologicke odd. v Praze 8-Bulovka: prednosta doc. MUDr. Vladimir Wagner Infekcni klinika v Praze 8 - Bulovka; prednosta prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Prochazka.

(MICROCOCCLUS PYOGENES, eff. of drugs on antibiotics on sensitivity in various collective environments, relation to incidence of carriers (Cz))
(ANTIBIOTICS, eff. on sensitivity of Micrococcus pyogenes in various collective environments, relation to incidence of carriers (Cz))

DVORSKY, Karel

The presence of staphylococci in the feces. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.44:
1316-1318 2 N '62.

1. Mikrobiologické oddělení nemocnice v Praze 8 na Bulovce, přednosta
doc. dr. V. Wagner.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (FECES)
(INTESTINAL MICROORGANISMS)

DOBIAS, J.; DVORSKY, K.; KRUML, J.; MACEK, M.

Cerebrospinal form of paragonimiasis. Cesk. neur. 23 no.1/2:
48-52 Ja '60.

1. Pat. anat. odd. na Bulovce a UDL, Praha, predn. MUDr. J.
Viklicky; Pat. anat. odd. vseob. fakulty, Brno, predn. prof. MUDr.
J. Svejda; Bakteriolog. odd. na Bulovce, Praha, predn. doc. MUDr.
V. Wagner.

(DISTOMIASIS)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM dis.)

DVORSKY, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No academic degree indicated

Microbiological Department of the Hospital Na Bulovce (mikrobiologické oddelení nemocnice Na Bulovce), Prague;

Head of the Department: Docent Dr. V. WAGNER;

Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Central House of Physicians (Katedra patologické anatomie UDL), Prague;

Head of the Department: Docent Dr. J. VIKLICKY;

Research Institute of Tuberculosis (Výzkumný ústav tuberkulózy), Prague;

Director: Docent Dr. R. KRIVINKA

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulóze a v nemocích plicních, No 9, Oct 62, pp 661-667

"Cultivation of Non-Specific Microbial Flora From Lungs and Parts of Lungs Excised for Tuberculosis."

Co-authors:

KRUML, J., no degree indicated; affiliation same as above;

SNAJDR, V., no degree indicated; affiliation same as above.

DVORSON, K.; VOL'KIS, S.

With the aid of the activist group. Fin.SSSR 23 no.6:64-65 Je
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Kuybyshevskim rayonnym finansovym otdelom
Leningrada (for Dvorson). 2. Kontroler-revizor Kontrol'no-
revizionnogo upravleniya ministerstva finansov RSFSR po
Kuybyshevskomu rayonu (for Vol'kis).
(Leningrad—Auditing and inspection)

~~DVORSZKY C~~
EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc 13 Vol. 11/10 Dermatology Oct 57

2280. MELCZER N. and DVORSZKY C, Dermatol. Univ. Klin., Pecs. *Acanthosis nigricans bei Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans mit multiplen Hautmetastasen. Acanthosis nigricans in dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans with multiple skin metastases HAUTARZT 1957, 8/2 (54-58) Illus. 7

Report of a case of acanthosis nigricans in the presence of histologically verified dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans with numerous skin metastases in a gipsy woman aged 29.

DVOBSZKY, Kornel, dr.

Two cases of pyoderma gangrenosum postscabiosum. Borgegy. vener.
szemle 11 no.2-3:119-122 Apr-June 57.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Borgegyászati Klinikájának (igazgató:
dr. Melcsér Miklós egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PYODERMA, case reports

gangrenosum, after scabies (Hun))

(SCABIES, compl.

pyoderma gangrenosum, case reports (Hun))

MELCZER, Miklos, dr.; DVORSZKY, Kornel, dr.

~~dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans~~
Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans connected with acanthosis
nigricans causing several cutaneous metastases. Orv. hetil.
98 no.9:216-219 3 Mar 57.

1. A Pecszi Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (igazgató:
Melczer, Miklos, dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS, compl.

dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans with cutaneous
metastases (Hun))

(FIBROSARCOMA

dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans with acanthosis
nigricans & cutaneous metastases (Hun))

HUNGARIAN

DYOROSZKY, Kornei, Dr, PLECHL, Agota, Dr, BEREC, Vera, Dr; Medical University of Pecs, Dermatological Clinic (Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Bonygyozasati Klinika).

"Complications Noted During Steroid Therapy."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 10, 10 Mar 1963, pages 148-149.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors report lethal steroid complications during the treatment of 3 cases of periphagus vulgaris. In spite of strict and regular control examinations, under stress situations, traumatic grippe and tracheobronchitis purulenta was causing the deaths. Steroid candidiasis, advanced osteoporosis, steroid ulcus ventriculi were observed. Steroid treatment was contraindicated by obesity, climactic state and decompensation. The indications for steroid therapy were strong in all cases. 1) Western, 2) Hungarian references.

1/0

DVORSZKY, Kornel, dr.; PLECHL, Agota, dr.; HERES, Vera, dr.

Simultaneous occurrence of superficial and deep trichophytosis
associated with trichophytids. Borgyogy.vener. szemle 40 no.1:
39-41 F '64.

DVORSZKY, Kornel, dr.; CSEPLAK, Gyorgy, dr.; FAUST, Fulop, dr.

Differential diagnosis between skin blastomycosis of the gluteus
and lymphogranuloma venereum with delayed symptoms. Orv.hetil.
105 no.1:27-33 5J '64.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem, Bőrgyógyászati Klinika.

*

DVORSZKY, Kornel, dr.; FAUST, Fulop, dr.

Apropos of the hereditary nature of psoriasis. Borgyogy vener.
szemle. 40 no.4:183-184 Ag '64.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Borgyogyaszati Klinika.

VANISTA, J.; LASOVSKA, J.; DVORSKY, K.

O-antistreptolysin titer in infectious hepatitis in childhood.
Cesk. ped. 20 no.12:1115 D ' 65.

1. Infekční klinika fakulty dětského lékařství Karlovy University
v Praze (prednosta - prof. dr. J. Procházka, DrSc.); Infekční
klinika lékařské fakulty hygienické Karlovy University v Praze
(prednosta - prof. dr. V. Kredba, CSc.) a Bakteriologicko-serologické
oddělení nemocnice v Praze 8 na Bulovce (vedoucí - MUDr. K. Dvorský).

Therapy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 614.446:616.935-02-08:576.851.49.097.22

MIROVSKY, J.; DVORSKY, K.: Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Infekcni Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PROCHAZKA; Microbiological Department, Hospital (Mikrobiologicke Odd. Nemocnice) Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Primar) Dr K. DVORSKY.

"Influence of Causal Therapy on the Clinical and Bacteriological Sanitation of Shigelloses."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 105, No 36-37, 9 Sep 66, pp 969 - 972

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Therapeutic results of 101 cases of acute dysentery in children were investigated. 30 were treated with chloramphenicol, 24 with neomycin, 25 with phthalazol, and 22 symptomatically only. None of the groups showed quicker regression of clinical symptoms; causal therapy was of secondary importance, rehydration and diet were decisive. 57% of the patients in all groups excreted shigellae after the termination of therapy. 2 Figures, 1 Table, 12 Western, 5 Czech, 4 Russian references. (Manuscript received Dec 65).

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.935-02.08:576.851.49.097.22

DVORSKY, K.; MIROVSKY, J.; Microbiological Department of the Hospital (Mikrobiologické Odd. Nemocnice), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Primar) Dr K. DVORSKY; Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Fac. of Gen. Medicine, Charles University (Infekční Klinika Fak. Všeob. Lek. KU), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PRO-CHAZKA.

"Reasons for the Failure of Causal Therapy of Shigelloses."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 105, No 36-37, 9 Sep 66, pp 972 - 975

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The failure of causal therapy is due to the primary resistance of the strains of the microorganisms causing the disease and to the resistance that they develop during the treatment of the disease, even when originally such strains were sensitive. Shigellae show great resistance to antibiotics of the tetracycline group; these drugs should therefore not be used in the treatment of the disease. 2 Tables, 4 Western, 6 Czech, 4 Russian, 1 Hungarian reference. 1/1
(Manuscript received Dec 65).

- 76 -

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411630009-7

...content of alumina and hydrated ...

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411630009-7"

HEGEDUS, Andras; NEUGEBAUER, Jeno; DVORSZKY, Magda

Microdetermination by flame photometry of sodium, potassium and calcium in tungsten metals and tungsten oxides. Magyar kem folyoir 65 no.4:159-164 Ap '54.

I. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

Dvorszky, M.

HUNGARY/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27221.

Author : T. Millner, A. J. Hegedus, M. Dvorszky.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.

Title : New Method of Determination of Impurities, in Particular of Oxygen and Carbon, in Various Samples of Titanium.

Orig Pub: Acta techn. Akad. sci. hung., 1956, 15, No. 3-4, 361 - 372.

Abstract: The sample of Ti is treated with Br₂ vapors in an evacuated and hermetically closed vessel of fire-proof glass. The forming TiBr₄ is separated from bromides of Fe, Mg and other metals, as well as from TiO₂, which forms in the result of the inter-

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27221.

action of the present O with the metallic Ti, and from C by gradual heating to 200° and following distillation and freezing. The residue is brominated again at 400°. The contents of Mg, Fe and other metals and Ti (the amounts of which depend on the amount of O) in the residue are determined by the usual analytical methods, and the content of C is determined by combustion and collecting the forming CO₂ by Ba(OH)₂ solution (the supply of O being 0.3 liters per hour). A similar method of C determination is applicable to the direct analysis of alloys on the Ti base. It is established that the contents of about 0.01 to 0.6% of O and about 0.1% of C in samples of Ti are determined with an error of ±5%.

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